

TOBACCO MARKET NOW WIDE OPEN

**BIG SALES TUESDAY AND WED
BRINGS SATISFACTORY
PRICES**

The Kingstree tobacco market opened under most favorable conditions Tuesday. There was a quantity of tobacco already on the floors of each of the warehouses which had been accumulating for a week or ten days prior to the opening day. Early Tuesday morning many wagons came in loaded with the golden weed, and by the time the opening or first sale was called there had been unloaded on the four warehouse floors here approximately 150,000 pounds.

The toss of a coin by the four warehousemen for the first sale of the day, which was to start at 10:00 o'clock, was won by the Kellahan warehouse and there the first sale of the 1919 season proceeded in the usual way until the last pile had been disposed of. Buyers and speculators went next to the Nelson warehouse where a large gathering of visitors, including a number of ladies were on hand to witness an occasion that is always welcomed by our citizens. The third sale took place at Gorrell's warehouse, where the familiar personage of M. R. Gass, was again welcomed by a number of old friends. Mr. Gass opened and managed the Gorrell warehouse here several years but gave it up on account of ill health four or five years ago. He has a host of friends in the county who are glad to see him in the warehouse business here again. With this exception the management of the local warehouses this year are practically in the same hands that operated them during the 1918 season, all good men and we are glad to have them with us. The last sale of the day was held at the Central.

The opening sales, so far as we can learn brought disappointment to NO ONE. On the other hand everything passed off most satisfactorily. There was about the usual number of buyers present and each house was supplied with a good force of workmen. And last but not least, the prices paid for the tobacco were all good and a little above the expectation of a number of our leading planters, who expressed themselves as being well pleased. It was noticeable, however, at Tuesday's sales that there was not as strong demand for the very low grades as seemed to be the case last season, consequently these grades sold at a lower figure. The better grades were in demand and sold well, the highest price paid being \$45.00.

At present the market presents a most gratifying aspect, and when it is remembered that the tobacco sold this week is, by nature of the plant the poorest of the crop, we feel that every one interested is justifiable in looking forward with brighter hopes of still better prices and a bumper crop as the season advances.

19,650 PERSONS PAID TO SEE CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT

**The Receipts Were Less Than Half
Million Dollars—The Promoter's
Profits Under \$100,000**

Exactly 19,650 persons paid their way into the Bayview park arena, Toledo, Ohio, on July 4 to see the heavyweight championship bout between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey.

Official figures as to attendance and receipts were announced by Frank B. Flournoy, Friday.

The receipts after the government tax of \$41,789.94 had been deducted were \$410,732.16. The 7 per cent charity fund for the city of Toledo was slightly under \$30,000.

There were 292 policemen in the stadium, 72 firemen, 600 ushers, 90 ticket takers, 20 ticket sellers and 454 press representatives.

The principal expenses of the promoters were as follows:
Willard, \$100,000; Dempsey, \$27,000; arena construction, 150,000; total \$307,500.

Other charges probably will make the cost approximately \$325,000, leaving the promoter's profit somewhat below \$100,000, Mr. Flournoy said.

The arena was constructed to seat 97,000. Flournoy announced that it had been sold to the American House Wrecking Company, of Chicago, for \$25,000.

The Charleston City Council, at a special meeting Friday afternoon passed a resolution inviting President Wilson to include Charleston in his proposed itinerary over the United States. The Chamber of Commerce has already extended an invitation to the President to visit Charleston and the council is endeavoring to strengthen that invitation.

GORGEOUS RAIMENT OF COLONEL NEL ADORNS BACK OF HOTEL DOORMAN

Col. J. Rion McKissick, formerly a member of Governor Manning's Staff has just made a novel discovery of the whereabouts of a gorgeous uniform which he wore when the governor's staff was called upon to lend dignity to numerous public affairs. The discovery is another proof of "it pays to advertise," though Colonel McKissick in this case was not the advertiser, and, as it developed, was not bent upon tracing his uniform. He had forgotten all about it, as a matter of fact, until the other day he read a story to the effect that an army officer who had just returned from overseas declared that he saw the doorman at one of the big hotels in Brussels wearing a uniform that was once worn by a member of the staff of a governor of South Carolina.

The officer said he was at the hotel in Brussels one day when his attention was attracted by the uniform worn by the doorman. It looked strangely familiar, being a brilliant navy blue with a quantity of gold braid across the front and shoulders, and having the initials "S. C." on the collar. Upon closer inspection he found that every one of the dozen or more shiny brass buttons on the coat was adorned by the familiar palmetto tree.

The doorman did not speak English, so the officer hunted around until he found an interpreter and then began to make inquiries. According to the story which he was able to piece together, some time last year there was a drive in the United States for second hand clothing for the benefit of the Belgians and this gorgeous uniform, once the pride of some member of a governor's staff, was in one of the boxes of clothing received at Brussels.

The hotel doorman had secured the uniform and, having it cut down to fit, had donned it and worn it ever since. The doorman was immensely proud of the uniform and firmly believed that it belonged to a field marshal of the American army, long since deceased, and that his family, out of their generosity, had donated it to the Belgians. There was nothing about the uniform that would identify the original owner, the officer said.

Colonel McKissick happened to read the story and casually commented that he was satisfied the uniform seen in Brussels was once his. He turned in his uniform with some other clothing when a collection of garments was made at Camp Sevier last year for the relief of the Belgians. At that time the Greenville Newspaper man was preparing to enter the military service and he thought he would have no further use for his gold braided, navy blue uniform. It was dumped into the mound of clothing at Camp Sevier and shipped across the water. A year elapsed, and the news now comes that the gorgeous uniform has gladdened the heart of a hotel doorman in Belgium.

POTASH INJURY

Trouble Traced to Trona Potash

Clemson College, July 15.—Clemson College authorities have investigated the potash situation which has given trouble in the Pee Dee section, and have traced the matter to its source in the use of Trona Potash, which contains impurities injurious to crops.

Mr. Bright Williamson, a prominent banker and farmer of Darlington, and John M. Napier, County Agent of Darlington County found trouble with potash in that county recently and reported the matter to Clemson College. Prof. C. P. Blackwell, Agronomist, and Mr. J. L. Seal, Plant Pathologist, went immediately to Darlington and Florence counties where they met Dr. W. W. Garner, Chief of Office of Tobacco and Plant Nutrition Investigations. The three studied the situation in the fields of Darlington, Florence, and Dillon counties.

They agreed that the very erratic seasons have caused poor crop conditions in parts of Florence county which some have erroneously attributed to potash. In Darlington county, however, where Trona Potash from Searl's Lake, California, purchased through a Charleston broker, was used, very serious injuries were observed on a number of farms.

The Clemson and Government experts were convinced from field examinations that this Trona Potash is responsible for the trouble. Thousands of acres of crops in Darlington have been destroyed.

Other sources of American potash have given good results so far as investigations show. Since nearly all the soils of the Coastal Plains section of the state are in need of potash, it would be unfortunate to have all potash indiscriminately condemned along with this one source.

Director Barre announces that experiments will be begun at once at the Pee Dee Station to obtain all possible information on the effect of this material on plant growth. Further study will be made in Darlington fields to assist farmers in securing data upon which to base claims for damages. These investigations will be reported as soon as the data is available. The legal aspects of the case will be considered by the Board of Fertilizer Control.

There has probably been injury to crops from this same source in other sections of the State, and if farmers think they have this trouble they

WILLIAMSBURG IN LEAD

**Conditions of Cotton in County 84
Per Cent of Normal, Or 6 Per
Cent Above the State Average**

According to a report issued by B. B. Hare of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, the condition of cotton in South Carolina on June 25, was 78 per cent of normal. The conditions on the corresponding date of last year was 83 per cent, 71 per cent in 1917 and 74 per cent in 1916, the ten-year average being 77 per cent.

The estimated acreage shows a decrease of 11 per cent compared with last year, the total acreage planted and standing on June 25, being 2,706,000 acres.

The conditions reported by counties is as follows: Abbeville 83, Allendale 78, Aiken 75, Anderson 82, Bamberg 68, Barnwell 67, Beaufort 83, Berkeley 82, Calhoun 72, Charleston 84, Cherokee 81, Chester 81, Chesterfield 80, Clarendon 74, Colleton 76, Darlington 90, Dillon 88, Richland 78, Edgefield 76, Fairfield 77, Florence 87, Georgetown 88, Greenville 79, Greenwood 79, Hampton 71, Horry 82, Jasper 78, Kershaw 78, Lancaster 77, Laurens 84, Lee 85, Lexington 79, McCormick 78, Marion 82, Marlboro 90, Newberry 80, Oconee 83, Orangeburg 76, Pickens 83, Richland 72, Saluda 78, Spartanburg 80, Sumter 80, Union 77, Williamsburg 84, and York 81.

In eight or ten of the extreme eastern counties, embracing the Pee Dee section, and in about the same number of counties in the northwestern part of State, covering most of the Piedmont section, conditions range from "fair" to "excellent," while in the southern, western, central and north-central counties conditions range from "very poor" to "good." Just what effect the excessive rains of the last week in June will have on the crop remains to be seen. On the well worked and well fertilized farms there will probably be an abnormal growth of the plant at the expense of fruit, but in fields where plant is small a normal plant will likely be produced the fruiting of same to be determined by subsequent weather conditions and extent of cultivation.

The Collector of Internal Revenue is in receipt of a telegram calling attention to Treasury Decision just signed number 2883 which grants extension of time to August the 15th for filing returns, to partnerships and personal service corporations having a fiscal year ended on January 31st, February 28th, March 31st, or April 30th, 1919.

The collector states that a large number of corporations had as yet failed to file returns for the year 1918. There seems to be some confusion in the minds of partnerships relative to the filing of returns for 1918. The 1917 law did not require partnerships to file returns, where the net income accruing to the partnership was less than \$6000. The Act of February 1919 requires all partnerships, regardless of the amount of net income, to file returns for the year 1918 and such partnerships having failed to file such returns should do so promptly, attaching affidavit as to the delinquency, and the reason for such delay.

Death of a Little Child

The little five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Nesmith of Nesmith died here Tuesday afternoon. The little one was brought to the sanatorium here that morning suffering from an advanced stage of appendicitis. She underwent an operation, but the disease was too far advanced to save her life and she died about four hours after being operated upon. Deepest sympathy is felt here for the bereaved parents.

should consult their county agents, all of whom have been posted about the matter.

Late in June Director H. W. Barre of the S. C. Experiment Station attended a potato conference on Long Island to examine tests of all sources of domestic potash. Trona Potash showed marked injury to potato plants, and the conference developed the fact that similar trouble was being experienced in North Carolina with cotton, tobacco and corn. Similar trouble seems to have been experienced also in several localities along the Atlantic coast.

For the guidance of farmers Prof. Blackwell gives the field symptoms as follows: In the case of cotton and corn germination is retarded or prevented. Soon after plants which do germinate are above ground, they turn white or yellow and die. Tobacco when transplanted turns light and soon dies. The roots are found to be undeveloped and many dead. The trouble is worse where tobacco beds have been knocked down, as this brings the roots in closer contact with the poisonous substances. With all crops the trouble is worse on light sandy soils than on heavier soils.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE SAYS FULL CROP IMPOSSIBLE

Commissioner Harris last week gave out this statement on the cotton crop condition. He says the farmers have won their fight for 1919 and should now get ready for 1920. Here is his statement:

"I am a farmer and I have been watching the crops closely for 40 years. I can say honestly that the crops of cotton and corn are at this writing in the most critical condition I have ever known them, as to what they will make per acre. Why do I say this?"

"First we will begin with the preparation for the land for a seed bed. Taking it over the entire belt, it was one of the poorest prepared seed beds for planting that I have ever known."

"Second, since the planting season opened until the present time, there has not been one week, all told, of ideal growing weather and the first 90 days of the young plant's life will determine whether it will yield abundantly or sparingly. The season must be ideal so that the plant may make good root growth. The roots of the plant must take good hold of the ground before it will make a good, fruitful stalk."

"Crops rarely improve after the 10th of July, as they are like a young animal, which, if neglected the first six months of its life, will never develop into what it would have done if it had been well cared for. If the rains keep up through July, we know the cotton crop is cut short, and we also know that if the rains shut off and hot, dry weather sets in, this, too, will be injurious. We are sure to have one or the other of these two seasons. So I say that the cotton crop will be cut, no matter which of the two seasons we will have."

"Cotton can not recuperate from now until the growing season ends. It matters not what conditions arise, the maximum size of the 1919 crop is fixed. The only marked change will be deterioration rather than recuperation."

"Now I wish to remind the farmers that they had been advised by the best authorities to hold cotton off the market and it would reach the price set. Last week it did reach that figure—35 cents! Some of them had to buy and I heard of spots in South Carolina selling for 35 cents. Conditions are deplorable however, when spots sell for 32 cents in New York and October futures for 35 cents. This shows that the bears are trying to put a bandage on their bruised heads."

"The farmer who has spot cotton on hand will be paid handsomely if he will hold this cotton until June, 1920. Of course, I refer to farmers who have their debts paid, for I would not think of advising farmers to avoid their indebtedness. This cotton will pay all warehouse charges, 8 per cent interest and then bring a handsome dividend to the holder if he will keep it until next June."

"We will see higher cotton in 1920 than we have since the War Between the States period. No one knows just what the top price will be, for we have a world's famine in cotton and the bear speculators have at last realized it."

"The government's crop condition report as of June 25 was 70 per cent against 85.8, last year. By July 25 the public will find that the condition report would be nearer correct at 68 instead of 70. It is impossible, as I have said, for the crops to recuperate in the next 20 days. The rains are continuing in the Western and Eastern cotton belt States."

"As the price has been set for the 1918 crop, and as our prediction as to the price has been verified, we will pass that up and will now open our guns to protect the 1919 crop, to help to make it bring money to the South than any crop that has ever been produced, even though we do not make more than 10,000,000 bales."

"With the organization of the American Cotton Association, which is now going to be pushed to completion by August 25, and the export cotton corporation and the \$400,000,000 corporation to finance distressed cotton, if there be any such, the people of the South will get their hands upon their own purse strings. They will say, for the first time in the history of the cotton belt States what their product will be sold for. The producer, when he has such a monopoly, has the rights to say what he will take for his labor—as much so as the manufacturers have to say what they will take for their product."

Confesses His Guilt

The inquest into the death of Samuel Washington, the negro chauffeur employed by the Miller Auto Company, whose body was found in a well near Meggetts, having been shot five times in the chest and back, was held Tuesday at Charleston under the direction of Coroner Mansfield. The coroner's jury reached the decision that the "said Samuel Washington" came to his death as the result of gunshot wounds inflicted by a gun in the hands of Samuel B. Dietrich.

Dietrich, a bluejacket who confessed to the slaying of the chauffeur and the theft of the Cole eight automobile in which he was apprehended in Charlotte, was the chief witness, and his testimony included a complete confession of the affair.

KING'S CARRIAGE MEETS THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN-CHIEF

London, July 15.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of American expeditionary forces in France, arrived here with his staff this forenoon to take part in the peace celebration. He was welcomed at Dover by Gen. Sir Henry S. Horne and a guard of honor. Arriving at Victoria station, Gen. Pershing was welcomed by Col. Winston Churchill, secretary of war, and officers representing Field Marshal Haig and Sir Henry H. Wilson chief of the imperial staff. After an inspection of the guard of honor the party drove to the Carlton Hotel, being warmly cheered by the crowds along the route, which is already gay with decorations for the celebration of peace day. In the first carriage were Gen. Pershing, Col. Churchill, Major Gen. C. F. Romer, representing Field Marshal Haig, and Major Gen. John Biddle, commander of American forces in the United Kingdom. Other members of Gen. Pershing's staff, with British officers, followed in carriages. Among the British officers attached to Gen. Pershing's staff during his visit is Brig. Gen. C. M. Wagstaff.

Gen. Pershing arrived in a special train that ran to a private platform at Victoria station. The platform was covered with a scarlet carpet. The royal waiting room near by was decorated with palms and flowers for the reception of the American commander-in-chief.

Gen. Pershing was accompanied by members of his staff, including Major Gens. Harbord, Brewster, Hines and Davis.

Gelzer-Lovett.

A special dispatch to the Columbia State from Orangeburg, July 12th, says: Tuesday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gelzer, the marriage of Miss Lee Gelzer and G. H. Lovett of Indiantown took place in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. The Rev. James Thayer of Augusta, Ga., performed the ceremony. The home was elaborately decorated throughout with daisies and potted plants. The bride was dressed in a handsome coat suit of pum colored cloth, with accessories to match. The only attendants were the bridegroom's brother, Bratton Lovett, and Miss Mary Dibble of Charleston.

After the ceremony refreshments were served. Punch was served by Misses Margaret Gelzer and Lois Bowman throughout the evening. In one of the rooms an attractive display of wedding presents attested to the popularity of the young couple.

Mrs. Lovett is popular in Orangeburg and her large circle of friends regret that she will no longer live here. Mr. and Mrs. Lovett will be at home to their friends after a two weeks wedding trip by automobile at their home, Indiantown.

REVENUE OFFICER GOSNELL IS ORDERED TO PENITENTIARY

Hendrix Rector, sheriff of Greenville County, was shot and killed in Briscoe's Garage at Greenville on July 4th, by Jake Gosnell deputy collector of international revenue. Gosnell fired four shots at the sheriff, three of which took effect, one in the head, one in the side and one in the shoulder. Sheriff Rector died ten minutes afterward in an ambulance bound for the city hospital.

A hostile feeling which had existed between the two officers for several years, due largely to political differences, according to reports, was the reason which has been assigned as the cause of the affair. Eye witnesses of the shooting and Gosnell would make no statement relative to the manner in which it occurred, but reports are to the effect that very few words passed between the two men, both of whom had come to the garage to have their cars repaired. Gosnell's wife who was waiting outside the garage for him, accompanied him to the county jail.

Half an hour after the shooting occurred, coroner J. H. Alison, who automatically becomes acting sheriff, according to law, ordered the removal of Deputy Gosnell to the State Penitentiary, in Columbia, for safe keeping. Sheriff Rector, who was about thirty-seven years of age, was serving his second term as sheriff and had announced his candidacy in the race next summer.

He is survived by his father, mother, wife and four brothers. Deputy Gosnell is a man of family, and appears to be between forty and forty-five years of age. The coroner's jury viewed the body at 5 o'clock this afternoon and will hold an inquest tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Under unanimous agreement the Agricultural Appropriation bill with its rider for the repeal of the Daylight Savings Law was to be taken up in the house Monday with republican leaders hopeful of nassing the measure over the president's veto.

GRATIFYING ANNOUNCEMENT AT HEARING IN WASHINGTON TUESDAY

Following arguments presented before the railroad administration at Washington Tuesday by representatives of Charleston and other South Atlantic and Gulf ports which are seeking a readjustment of export and import rates to put them on a parity in competition with New York for middle western business, Traffic Director, Edward S. Chambers, who presided at the hearing, made this gratifying statement:

"I think I can assure you, gentlemen, that the railroad administration is in complete sympathy with the contentions which you have made here today and that we expect to grant your demands in general, though perhaps with some more changes in detail."

The hearing, which was very largely attended, was under the auspices of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation representing five of the South Atlantic and Gulf ports and of the Mississippi Valley Association. Besides the arguments presented by counsel for these organizations speeches were made by Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, who paid an eloquent tribute to the port of Charleston, receiving applause; Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Senator Simmons, of North Carolina; Senator Fletcher, of Florida; Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, and others.

Senator N. B. Dial, of South Carolina, was also present at the hearing as were H. F. Masman, Traffic Commissioner of Charleston, John D. Frost, of Columbia, representing Gov. Cooper, of South Carolina; W. W. Munnerlyn and E. T. Campbell, of Georgetown and F. M. Burnett, secretary of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce.

HOUSE FAILS 247 TO 135 TO PASS REPEALING MEASURE

Washington, July 14.—The Daylight saving plan, under which the clocks of the country are turned forward an hour in March and moved back in October will be continued indefinitely.

This was assured today when following President Wilson's veto of the \$33,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill because of its rider repealing the daylight saving act, the House failed by a vote of 247 to 135 to pass the measure over the President's veto. Strength mustered by the repeal advocates was eight votes less than the necessary two-thirds of the members present. Party lines were disregarded in the voting, members from agricultural districts—the source of opposition—favoring passage of the bill as originally enacted with representatives from the urban districts opposed.

House advocates of the repeal said tonight that no further effort would be made at this season, perhaps not in this Congress which continues in existence until March, 1921 to wipe out the act.

Senate leaders also indicated that no action would be originated in that body to repeal the measure.

BOLL WEEVIL AUTHORITY TO VISIT SOUTH CAROLINA

**Dr. W. D. Hunter To Be Here During
Farmers' Week**

Clemson College, July 15.—Dr. W. D. Hunter, chief of the section of Southern Field Crop Insect Investigations of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be at the Farmers' Week meetings held at Clemson College during the third week of July. He expects to reach Clemson on the 23rd and will likely stay for a day or two to confer with farmers. He will address the meeting on the evening of July 23. This is a rare treat because Dr. Hunter is the pioneer of pioneers in boll weevil work. Although a scientist of high standing, he is an intensely practical man. Dr. Hunter took charge of the boll weevil situation soon after this pest cross the Rio Grande in 1892 and he has stayed with the work ever since and through these many years has recently followed the weevil's trail. The cultural system now in use grew chiefly out of the work under his direction and now it appears that traits of the weevil have been discovered that they may yet make him amenable to poisons.

Dr. Hunter has always had a deep interest in South Carolina and many years ago gave out estimates of what South Carolina might expect together with recommendations to mitigate the losses. Although the weevil heretofore gave him no opportunity to visit South Carolina, he has for more than twelve years given direct assistance to this State in the control of southern field crop insects.

The boll weevil is now with us and every farmer, merchant, banker, and other citizen interested in farming is urged to hear what Dr. Hunter has to say on the boll weevil situation in our State. Do not forget the date.